[72] P(x) = Se, x > 0 c) X: X = 1 & X; UNT: 3 Gx 3 - noc-16 ogundrobo parney, Cyr. ba, => \$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \f VD5567 $M[G_{e}] = \begin{cases} xe^{-x}dx = x(-e^{-x}) & f(-e^{-x}) = f(-e^{-x}) \\ f(-e^{-x}) & f(-e^{-x}) = f(-e^{-x}) \end{cases}$ $=-\left(\frac{x+1}{e^{x}}\right)_{0}=1$ $M \left[S_{k}^{2} \right] = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} e^{-x} dx = 2$ D[\$x] = M[\$2] - M [\$x] = 2-1=1 $= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{f_{k} - l \cdot n}{f_{k}}}{\sqrt{l \cdot n}} = n \frac{f_{k} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{f_{k} - l}{\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ $= \sqrt{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} g_k - \ell \right) \sim \mathcal{N}(q, \ell)$ T. R. Jux - Vu => 7~N(ge) a? X=2+1=) x~ X(1=6) $p(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(\bar{x}-b)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(\bar{x}-b)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(\bar{x}-b)^2}$

11/= 1/3/2 M2-D[\$]=1 M3 = M2 (3 x - M2 5 x 3) 3] = M2 (5 x - 1) 5] = $= \int_{0}^{\infty} (x-1)^{3} e^{-x} dx = 2$ $V = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3/2}} = 2$